

§ 665.606

fishing for PRIA bottomfish MUS in the PRIA fishery management area is prohibited.

(c) *Poisons and explosives.* The possession or use of any poisons, explosives, or intoxicating substances for the purpose of harvesting PRIA bottomfish is prohibited.

§ 665.606 At-sea observer coverage.

All fishing vessels subject to §§665.600 through 665.606 must carry an observer when directed to do so by the Regional Administrator.

50 CFR Ch. VI (10–1–12 Edition)

§§ 665.607–665.619 [Reserved]

§ 665.620 PRIA coral reef ecosystem fisheries. [Reserved]

§ 665.621 Definitions.

As used in §§ 665.620 through 665.639:

PRIA coral reef ecosystem management unit species (PRIA coral reef ecosystem MUS) means all of the Currently Harvested Coral Reef Taxa and Potentially Harvested Coral Reef Taxa listed in this section and which spend the majority of their non-pelagic (post-settlement) life stages within waters less than or equal to 50 fathoms in total depth.

PRIA Currently Harvested Coral Reef Taxa:

Family name	English common name	Scientific name
Acanthuridae (Surgeonfishes)	orange-spot surgeonfish	<i>Acanthurus olivaceus</i> .
	yellowfin surgeonfish	<i>Acanthurus xanthopterus</i> .
	convict tang	<i>Acanthurus triostegus</i> .
	eye-striped surgeonfish	<i>Acanthurus dussumieri</i> .
	blue-lined surgeon	<i>Acanthurus nigroris</i> .
	Whitebar surgeonfish	<i>Acanthurus leucopareius</i> .
	blue-banded surgeonfish	<i>Acanthurus lineatus</i> .
	blackstreak surgeonfish	<i>Acanthurus nigricauda</i> .
	whitecheek surgeonfish	<i>Acanthurus nigricans</i> .
	white-spotted surgeonfish	<i>Acanthurus guttatus</i> .
	Ringtail surgeonfish	<i>Acanthurus blochii</i> .
	brown surgeonfish	<i>Acanthurus nigrofusus</i> .
	yellow-eyed surgeonfish	<i>Ctenochaetus strigosus</i> .
	striped bristletooth	<i>Ctenochaetus striatus</i> .
	twospot bristletooth	<i>Ctenochaetus binotatus</i> .
	Yellow tang	<i>Zebrasoma flavescens</i> .
	bluespine unicornfish	<i>Naso unicornus</i> .
	orangespine unicornfish	<i>Naso lituratus</i> .
	black tongue unicornfish	<i>Naso hexacanthus</i> .
	bignose unicornfish	<i>Naso vlamingii</i> .
	whitemargin unicornfish	<i>Naso annulatus</i> .
	spotted unicornfish	<i>Naso brevirostris</i> .
Labridae (Wrasses)	Napoleon wrasse	<i>Cheilinus undulatus</i> .
	Triple-tail wrasse	<i>Cheilinus trilobatus</i> .
	Floral wrasse	<i>Cheilinus chlorourus</i> .
	ring-tailed wrasse	<i>Oxycheilinus unifasciatus</i> .
	bandcheek wrasse	<i>Oxycheilinus diagrammus</i> .
	Barred thicklip	<i>Hemigymnus fasciatus</i> .
	three-spot wrasse	<i>Halichoeres trimaculatus</i> .
	red ribbon wrasse	<i>Thalassoma quinquévittatum</i> .
	Sunset wrasse	<i>Thalassoma lutescens</i> .
	Yellow goatfish	<i>Mulloidichthys</i> spp.
Mullidae (Goatfishes)	Orange goatfish	<i>Mulloidichthys pfluegeri</i> .
	yellowstripe goatfish	<i>Mulloidichthys flavolineatus</i> .
Mullidae (Goatfishes)	Banded goatfish	<i>Parupeneus</i> spp.
	dash-dot goatfish	<i>Parupeneus barberinus</i> .
	yellow saddle goatfish	<i>Parupeneus cyclostomas</i> .
	multi-barred goatfish	<i>Parupeneus multifasciatus</i> .
	bantail goatfish	<i>Upeneus arge</i> .
Mugilidae (Mullet)	fringelip mullet	<i>Crenimugil crenilabis</i> .
	engel's mullet	<i>Moolgarda engeli</i> .
	false mullet	<i>Neomyxus leuciscus</i> .
Muraenidae (Moray eels)	yellowmargin moray eel	<i>Gymnothorax flavimarginatus</i> .
	giant moray eel	<i>Gymnothorax javanicus</i> .
Octopodidae	undulated moray eel	<i>Gymnothorax undulatus</i> .
	Octopus	<i>Octopus cyanea</i> .
Percanthidae (Bigeye)	Octopus	<i>Octopus ornatus</i> .
	Glasseye	<i>Heteropriacanthus cruentatus</i> .

Fishery Conservation and Management

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Family name	English common name	Scientific name
Scaridae (Parrotfishes)	Humphead parrotfish	<i>Bolbometopon muricatum</i> .
	parrotfish	<i>Scarus</i> . spp.
	pacific longnose parrotfish	<i>Hipposcarus longiceps</i> .
	stareye parrotfish	<i>Calotomus carolinus</i> .
Scombridae	Dogtooth tuna	<i>Gymnosarda unicolor</i> .
Sphyraenidae (Barracuda)	great barracuda	<i>Sphyraena barracuda</i> .

PRIA Potentially Harvested Coral Reef Taxa:

English common name	Scientific name
wrasse (Those species not listed as CHCRT)	Labridae.
sharks (Those species not listed as CHCRT)	Carcharhinidae, Sphyrnidae.
rays and skates	Myliobatidae, Mobulidae.
groupers (Those species not listed as CHCRT or as BMUS)	Serranidae.
jacks and scads (Those species not listed as CHCRT or as BMUS).	Carangidae.
solderfishes and squirrelfishes (Those species not listed as CHCRT).	Holocentridae.
goatfishes (Those species not listed as CHCRT)	Mullidae.
Batfishes	Ephippidae.
Sweetlips	Haemulidae.
Remoras	Echeneidae.
Tilefishes	Malacanthidae.
Dottybacks	Pseudochromidae.
Prettyfins	Plesiopidae.
surgeonfishes (Those species not listed as CHCRT)	Acanthuridae.
emperors (Those species not listed as CHCRT or as BMUS) ...	Lethrinidae.
Herrings	Clupeidae.
Gobies	Gobiidae.
snappers (Those species not listed as CHCRT or as BMUS) ...	Lutjanidae.
trigger fishes (Those species not listed as CHCRT)	Balistidae.
rabbitfishes (Those species not listed as CHCRT)	Siganidae.
eels (Those species not listed as CHCRT)	Muraenidae, Chlopsidae, Congridae, Ophichthidae.
Cardinalfishes	Apogonidae.
moorish idols	Zanclidae.
butterfly fishes	Chaetodontidae.
Angelfishes	Pomacanthidae.
Damselfishes	Pomacentridae.
Scorpionfishes	Scorpaenidae.
Blennies	Blenniidae.
barracudas (Those species not listed as CHCRT)	Sphyraenidae.
Sandperches	Pinguipedidae.
rudderfishes (Those species not listed as CHCRT)	Kyphosidae.
Fusiliers	Caesionidae.
hawkfishes (Those species not listed as CHCRT)	Cirrhitidae.
Frogfishes	Antennariidae.
pipefishes, seahorses	Syngnathidae.
flounders, soles	Bothidae.
Trunkfishes	Ostraciidae.
puffer fishes, porcupine fishes	Tetradontidae.
Trumpetfish	<i>Aulostomus chinensis</i> .
Cornetfish	<i>Fistularia commersoni</i> .
blue corals	Heliopora.
organpipe corals	Tubipora.
ahermatypic corals	Azooxanthellates.
mushroom corals	Fungiidae.
small and large coral polyps	
fire corals	Millepora.
soft corals, gorgonians	
Anemones	Actinaria.
soft zoanthid corals	Zoantharia.
	Hydrozoans, Bryzoans.
sea squirts	Tunicates.
sea cucumbers and sea urchins	Echinoderms.
Those species not listed as CHCRT	Mollusca.
sea snails	Gastropoda.
	Trochus.
sea slugs	Opisthobranchs.
black lipped pearl oyster	<i>Pinctada margaritifera</i> .
giant clam	Tridacnidae.
other clams	Other Bivalves.
	Cephalopods.
lobsters, shrimps/mantis shrimps, true crabs and hermit crabs (Those species not listed as CMUS)	Crustaceans.

English common name	Scientific name
Sponges	Porifera.
lace corals	Stylasteridae.
hydroid corals	Solanderidae.
segmented worms	Annelids.
Seaweed	Algae.
Live rock.	

All other PRIA coral reef ecosystem MUS that are marine plants, invertebrates, and fishes that are not listed in the PRIA CHCRT table or are not PRIA bottomfish, crustacean, precious coral, or western Pacific pelagic MUS.

§ 665.622 [Reserved]

§ 665.623 Relation to other laws.

To ensure consistency between the management regimes of different Federal agencies with shared management responsibilities of fishery resources within the PRIA fishery management area, fishing for PRIA coral reef ecosystem MUS is not allowed within the boundary of a National Wildlife Refuge unless specifically authorized by the USFWS, regardless of whether that refuge was established by action of the President or the Secretary of the Interior.

§ 665.624 Permits and fees.

(a) *Applicability.* Unless otherwise specified in this subpart, § 665.13 applies to coral reef ecosystem permits.

(1) *Special permit.* Any person of the United States fishing for, taking or retaining PRIA coral reef ecosystem MUS must have a special permit if they, or a vessel which they operate, is used to fish for any:

(i) PRIA Coral reef ecosystem MUS in low-use MPAs as defined in § 665.599;

(ii) PRIA Potentially Harvested Coral Reef Taxa in the PRIA coral reef ecosystem management area; or

(iii) PRIA Coral reef ecosystem MUS in the PRIA coral reef ecosystem management area with any gear not specifically allowed in this subpart.

(2) *Transshipment permit.* A receiving vessel must be registered for use with a transshipment permit if that vessel is used in the PRIA coral reef ecosystem management area to land or transship PRIA PHCRT, or any PRIA coral reef ecosystem MUS harvested within low-use MPAs.

(3) *Exceptions.* The following persons are not required to have a permit under this section:

(i) Any person issued a permit to fish under any FEP who incidentally catches PRIA coral reef ecosystem MUS while fishing for bottomfish MUS, crustacean MUS, western Pacific pelagic MUS, precious coral, or seamount groundfish.

(ii) Any person fishing for PRIA CHCRT outside of an MPA, who does not retain any incidentally caught PRIA PHCRT.

(iii) Any person collecting marine organisms for scientific research as described in § 665.17, or § 600.745 of this chapter.

(b) *Validity.* Each permit will be valid for fishing only in the fishery management area specified on the permit.

(c) *General requirements.* General requirements governing application information, issuance, fees, expiration, replacement, transfer, alteration, display, sanctions, and appeals for permits are contained in § 665.13.

(d) *Special permit.* The Regional Administrator shall issue a special permit in accordance with the criteria and procedures specified in this section.

(1) *Application.* An applicant for a special or transshipment permit issued under this section must complete and submit to the Regional Administrator a Special Coral Reef Ecosystem Fishing Permit Application Form issued by NMFS. Information in the application form must include, but is not limited to, a statement describing the objectives of the fishing activity for which a special permit is needed, including a general description of the expected disposition of the resources harvested under the permit (*i.e.*, stored live, fresh, frozen, preserved; sold for food, ornamental, research, or other use; and a description of the planned fishing operation, including location of fishing and gear operation, amount and species (directed and incidental) expected to be